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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

'WHY are retired Anglo-Indian officials always so anxious to enter Parliament?' asks a writer in *Vanity Fair*. 'If they were wise, I think they would be satisfied with the laurels they bring home from the East. Anglo-Indians who succeed in getting a seat in the House of Commons are, notwithstanding their great merits, nearly always failures. Look at Sir George Campbell. He is a man of first-class ability, and he obtained a deservedly high reputation in India. But what is he as a member of the House of Commons? Sir Richard Temple, who actually resigned the splendid position of Governor of Bombay (in which he was doing valuable work) for the purpose of becoming a candidate for Parliament, and who has talent of a high order, is almost a great failure in English public life. Men like Sir Lewis Pelly and Sir Roper Lethbridge, who, each in his own way, was a considerable person in the East, are scarcely known beyond the constituencies which they represent. So far as the affairs of our Eastern possessions are concerned, the presence in the House of Commons of a handful of retired Anglo-Indian officials has no advantage whatever. They are never, I am credibly informed, consulted by Secretaries of State for India, and their opportunities for doing any good to the country with whose condition and wants they are so well acquainted are scarcely, if at all, greater than those of the average M P., to whom India is almost a *terra incognita*. This being the case, I can never thoroughly understand why the Commons' House of Parliament has such an extraordinary fascination for every Englishman who has made a great name for himself in the East.'

THE Sheffield correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Admirers of Lord Tennyson have long sought to ascertain to whom the Poet Laureate alluded in the opening lines of "In Memoriam"—

> I hold it truth, with him who sings
> To one clear harp in diverse tones,
> That men may rise on stepping stones
> Of their dead selves to higher things.

Many poets have been mentioned, but hitherto the allusion has never been traced. A week or two ago an enquiry on the point appeared in *Notes and Queries*, which has elicited the following reply from the Rev. Dr. Gatty, Vicar of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, who some years ago issued an able key to Lord Tennyson's great work:—"The poet alluded to in the first stanza of 'In Memoriam' is Göthe. I know this from Lord Tennyson himself, although he could not identify the passage, and when I submitted to him a small work of mine on his marvellous poem he wrote, 'It is Göthe's creed' on this very passage."

A RUSSIAN adventuress, known by the nickname of "Golden Hand," has (according to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) been condemned by the tribunal of Moscow to transportation for life. This extraordinary woman has been married no less than sixteen times, and is described as being remarkably handsome. Her husbands belonged to all nationalities and creeds. She ran away from two in France and three in Germany carrying off as much of their property as she could lay hands on. She was in Vienna in 1878 under an assumed name. She robbed her different husbands altogether of more than 30,000 roubles. When travelling she invariably made dupes and disappeared with their money, jewels, and even with their watches. She is not unfamiliar with her future abode—Siberia—as she was condemned to transportation once before by the Moscow tribunal. She had not been there long before the chief overseer of the place where she was confined married her and took her to Constantinople. She left him in course of time and returned to Russia, where she was only indentified by the police after two years' residence. She speaks fluently Russian, German. French, English, and Roumenian. The lawyer entrusted with her defence had an opportunity of experiencing her skill as a pick-pocket. When he went to see her in prison after the trial she assured him of her gratitude, and asked him to accept as a souvenir a gold watch and chain, which she placed on the table before him. He at once recognized it as his own. She had picked his pocket and presented him with his own watch!

AN authoritative denial has been given to the statement that the Metropolitan police are acting under extraordinary instructions with respect to public meetings, political or otherwise, held in London or the district. No attempt to infringe the liberty of speech has, it is said, ever been contemplated by the authorities and nothing has been done recently, but what is in strict accordance with long-established custom, and with the sole design of preserving the public peace.

TUESDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

A CURIOUS story regarding the alleged existence of sapphires in Kulu is told by the correspondent of a Calcutta paper. Some twelve years ago, so the story runs, a shepherd, who was searching for some strayed sheep, at a great height, far above the usual pasture grounds, found them beside a curious pointed rock at the foot of a high precipice. A number of blue stones were lying on the ground near this rock. Not knowing what they were, he only picked up two, which he kept in his house, more as curiosities than as anything else. Seven years later, hearing of the sapphire discoveries in Zanckar, he took his stones into Sultanpore, where they proved to be true sapphires, and he got a good price for them. Overjoyed, and full of golden dreams, so soon as the snow melted next year he went back for more sapphires. A sad disappointment awaited him, however. During the seven years that had elapsed between his two visits there had been a great landslip; the whole hill-side for nearly a mile had fallen, and all trace of sapphires or rock was obliterated. Returning home and narrating his ill-luck, his friends assured him that it was clear that the sapphires belonged to a *deo* who would not allow them to be removed. Three months later the man died, when of course the unanimous verdict was "killed by the *deo*." The man never revealed the exact locality to any one, but from the direction he was known to have taken it was supposed to lie on the extreme north west of Kulu, towards Bara Bhagal.

THE most astonishing result of Lord Ailesbury's shameful misconduct and exemplary punishment is, remarks a home correspondent, that the *Times* has suddenly joined the movement for the reform of the House of Lords. 'I congratulate Lord Rosebery on his new recruit, but I wonder whether your readers noticed the singular preface with which the leading journal introduced its decision on the unfitness of a blackleg to legislate. It said: "To a Lord as such, *whether he conducts himself well or ill*, the great majority of the British people has no objection, on the contrary, *it has a liking for him*." Burke professed himself unacquainted with the method of drawing an indictment against 'a whole people.' Burke was great, but the *Times* is greater, for to Judge by this astonishing sentence, it has no difficulty in indicting the whole English people on a charge of arrant snobbishness and moral obliquity. Meanwhile the *Referee* is persuaded that Lord Ailesbury would have got off scot-free if he had not previously struck out a line of his own in opposition to the prevailing prejudices of his class. This line of his own consisted, as far as I know, in dressing like a costermonger, and it is to be hoped that in justice to the real "costers" the noble Lord will now discontinue a style of costume which may cause him to be mistaken for a member of their highly respectable body.

THE Marquis of Ripon, addressing a public meeting held at Hull on Oct. 3, in furtherance of higher education and with special reference to the extension of University teaching and the affiliation scheme, said:—'At the present moment they saw going on a great movement destined, he trusted, to become a great national movement on behalf of what was called technical education. Although our Universities were the places of the highest education in the land, yet, if their influences were to be limited by the condition of residence their usefulness would be very greatly restricted and they would be unable to go beyond the work which charterised them for a large number of years. Therefore, it had become the great problem of highest education, to bring that education, so far as might be possible, within the reach of men and women of all classes, and in all parts of the country, and to endeavour to ascertain how far it was practical to accomplish that most necessary and important work. The people could not go as a body to the Universities, therefore the Universities must be brought to the people. By means of University extension it has been shown that they could establish in all parts of the country lectures of the same description and the same character and scope as those which were given within Universities themselves. They had especially to do with the University of Cambridge, and to her honour, but in no invidious spirit, it should be said that she had taken the leap in this great and admirable work.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

A HARRI-BURG (Pa.) correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—"I read in the *Times* a few days ago," said a member of the Reading Bar, on a visit to this city, "an account of a man in Western Pennsylvania who died the father of 33 children at the age of 96. When John Heffner, of Reading, was accidentally killed by the cars in that city in 1885, at the age of 69, he was the father of 41 children, and a stepchild also called him father. Heffner was one of Reading's characters, and was in the full vigour of health when he was killed. It is doubtful if his record in the paternal line was ever equalled. Heffner was a dwarfed hunchback. He was born in Berlin in 1816, and came to this country in 1843, settling in Reading. Until his death he made his living by collecting and selling rags and paper."

THE Queen-Empress in replying to the address from the Bombay University says:—"Among the many events in my reign none have been a source of deeper satisfaction to me than the progress which throughout the Empire has been made in the spread of education in general culture and in the achievements of scientific research. The rapid growth of the Indian Universities, and the good work they have accomplished, strikingly exemplify the advance of education in my Indian Empire."

IT is officially announced that Lord Lytton has been appointed British Ambassador at Paris, in place of Lord Lyons, who has been created an Earl.

THE Raja of Kaparthala it is said, has offered five lakhs and his services in the defence of the country.

THE chief Ministers of the Native State of Sikkim, which lies beyond Darjeeling, are said to have sent to ask the British Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling to go over, and help them in a constitutional difficulty. The Rajah of Sikkim, who is married to a Thibetan woman, has been an absentee from his own territories for two years, during which period he has resided at the village of Chumbi, in Thibet, the administration of the State being meanwhile left in the hands of the two Chief Ministers, as a sort of Regency. Latterly, the Rajah appears to have fallen greatly under the influence of the Thibetans surrounding him, and has issued instructions from his foreign retreat which have seriously embarrassed his Regent Ministers, in consequence of their tendency to Thibetanise the administration. The popular party in Sikkim, the Lepchas, are strongly jealous of, and opposed to, Thibetan influences; hence the difficulty of the Ministers. The Bengal Government have acceded to their request, and have authorised Mr. Paul to proceed to Tumlong, the capital of Sikkim. Mr. Paul started about a week ago, accompanied by Tendook Pulgar, the Tahsildar of Kalimpong, and a small guard of police. The Thibetans have given a good deal of trouble in Sikkim of late; amongst other questionable acts, they have practically occupied a strip of Sikkim territory for some months past, ever since the abandoned Macaulay Mission to Thibet was projected. If Mr. Paul is unable to induce them to listen to reason, China will have to be appealed to for a strong curb to the disposition which her feudatories have manifested to give trouble in this direction.

DESPATCHES from St. Petersburg announce that the Czar has given his sanction to the Government project of connecting the Caspian Sea and

the Pacific by a continuous railway line. The road will run through Siberia. The despatches, moreover, state with certainty that the railway will be open for traffic before the end of 1891.

THURSDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

A STORY of Dean Swift: The late Dean Swift was walking in the Phœnix, Dublin, when a thunder-storm came on, and he took shelter under a tree where a party was sheltering also—two young women and two young men. One of the young girls looked very sad, till, as the rain fell, her tears fell. The Dean inquired the cause, and learned it was their wedding-day; they were on their way to the church and now her white clothes were wet and she couldn't go. "Never mind, I'll marry you," said the Dean; and took out his prayer-book, and there and then married them, and to make the thing complete he tore a leaf from his pocket-book, and with his pencil wrote and signed a certificate, which he handed to the bride. It was as follows:—

> Under a tree, in stormy weather,
> I married this man and woman together.
> Let none but Him who rules the thunder,
> Sever this man and woman asunder.
>
> Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's.

His Highness the Maharajah of Benares entertains all the officials of the Benares Division to a banquet in honor of Sir Alfred Lyall on the 8th November.

THE *Indian Magazine* says:—"Mr. Monsin B. Tyabji stood first among the selected candidates in the Final Examination for the Indian Civil Service (2,772 marks.) He also gained the following prizes: Persian. £25; Mahratti, £40; Hindustani, £15, Guzerati, £15. Mr. J. O. Pinton, of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, was one of the successful candidates in the recent Indian Medical Service Examination. *Arrivals.*—Mr. and Mrs. Monmohun Ghose and daughters, from Calcutta. Mr. Shushi Cumar Roy, Mr. Shatesh Chunder Mukerji, from Calcutta. Mr. N. R. Montabhoy and son, from Bombay. Mr. Har Kishen Lal, B.A., Indian Government Scholar, and Mr. Mahomed Shah Din, B.A., both from Lahore. *Departure.*—Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. Monsin B. Tyabji Mr. Jehanghir Dosabhoy Framji, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. A. R. Sayani, for Bombay."

THE *Bangalore Spectator* says:—Our Indian readers will be glad to learn that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has generously subscribed the sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the expenses to be incurred by the Madras Committee for the holding of the third Congress that will meet at Madras. This example will, we hope, be followed by other chiefs of Native States; if it is, the Congress will at once gain in dignity and influence, and a great step forward will have been won. His Highness the Rajah of Venkatagiri has also subscribed the sum of 600 rupees.'

A PROVINCIAL town in the north of England is amusing itself over a practical joke that was played on an editor some little time ago. The Tory party started an evening journal and engaged as editor a gentleman who had formerly edited a local Liberal paper, and had also done active work on the platform and in the committee room One day the editor received a poem wildly eulogising the Tory print, and an accompanying letter stating that it was the work of a child only fourteen years of age. In great glee the editor printed the poem and the letter, introducing both in a flowery "leader." Next day, a dreadful rumour was spread through the office that the proprietor had been the victim of a hoax. The news was only too true. The poem was really an acrostic, and the first letters in each line formed the words; "Our renegade editor is an ass." There were high jinks in the editorial room when that discovery was made

AT a speech delivered at the Liberal Conference held at Nottingham, Mr. Gladstone said that, as soon as the Irish question was settled, the following should be the programme to be taken up by the Liberal party; Reform of Parliamentary Registration, one man one vote; abolition of entail; free trade in land; local-option; extension of local Government; disestablishment of the Church in Scotland and Wales. No Protection.

PROF. MENDELEYEFF, the Russian astronomer who observed the solar eclipse in a balloon, ascended in fifteen minutes to the height of 3,500 metres, and succeeded in obtaining a brief view of the corona. For a full hour the earth was hidden from his sight, but he retained his composure, and descended on a plain near Kalyasin. Peasants, to whom he dropped written instructions, caught the rope, and tied the balloon to a tree. The result of Prof. Mendeleyeff's observations will be made known by the Physico-Chemical Society of Klin.

FRIDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

ACCORDING to a statement that has been published, the City of London parochial charities possess a total income of considerably over £100,000 a year. This would give, in round figures, £2 per annum for every soul—man, woman, and child, from Lord Mayor to costermonger—resident within the City boundaries.

THE Lahore *Tribune* is 'informed on good authority that Government has ordered the framing of definite charges against Mr. Larpent.' Mr. Larpent is not a C. S., and so he does not fare so well as did a recent Civilian Judge.

THE *Pioneer* says that Ayub Khan is only awaiting the promise of a safe conduct to surrender himself to the Persian authorities.

IF WE are to credit the following, France is thirsting for revenge. At a banquet, General Breast is reported to have said:—"We know our strength; France now knows it; I have only two words to add. We are ready, and we are waiting."

THE *Native Opinion* of Bombay thus notices the death of Sir Philip Wodehouse:—'The wire brings the sad news of the death of Sir Philip Wodehouse, once the Governor of the Bombay presidency. Of a kind and genial temperament and brilliant hospitality, his name is often remembered in reference to a variety of measures, legislative and administrative, which were adopted during his regime. Characteristically slow to understand but ever ready to grapple with questions when placed before him in a right way, he always showed an amount of intelligence and appreciation in dealing with them. Though possessed of mediocre ability he was firm and often strong when strength was required in dealing with a question. Thus his name will be long remembered in connection with the Mahomedan riots of this city which might have tried the sagacity and intelligence of a man even superior to Sir Philip Wodehouse. Equally will he be known in connection with the Baroda administration for irregularities in which and for the trumpeted charge of poisoning the resident, the subordinate Government, as soon as the charge was made known to the Supreme Government, was relieved of all responsibility. Not less known is his regime for the memorable resolution which he issued in connection with the land assessment in the Dekkan which owed its origin to the rights between the saukars and the agriculturists.'

THE *Darjeeling News* cannot understand why the Native Sanitarium has been named after the Commissioner. It thinks that, as the Maharajah of Cooch Behar gave the site and the building, the institution should have been called the Cooch Behar Sanitarium. The paper denounces the "snobbery," which glorifies the Commissioner and leaves the donor in the background.

IT is said that Sir Salar Jung has asked to be allowed to visit Hydrabad for a month on urgent private affairs, after which he will travel in India till next spring. The Nizam has granted his permission.

SIR Auckland Colvin is expected at Allahabad on the 17th instant, and will be the guest of General Sir Thomas Baker for the two or three days before he takes over charge.

THE following is the resolution of the Government of India on the proposed abolition of the Calcutta Mint: "The question of the possibility of abolishing the Calcutta Mint and confining the coining operations of Government to the Bombay Mint was raised by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Finance Commissioner with the Government of India was not able to complete his enquiry into this matter; but he recommended it to the consideration of the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council has accordingly examined the facts concerning the capacity of the Bombay Mint to undertake the whole of the coinage offered at both Calcutta and Bombay; and has come to the conclusion that the Mint is now in a position to coin at least 1¼ crore of rupees monthly, or that it can easily and at small cost be made capable of doing so, so that the whole demand for rupee coinage is well within, or can easily be brought within, the power of the Bombay Mint. Under these circumstances, the economy proposed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce appears feasible; at the same time there can be no question that the saving to be secured by the proposal would be substantial. The banking and mercantile community chiefly affected by the proposal is however, that of Calcutta; and before considering the matter further, the Governor-General in Council desires to be placed in possession of the views of that community on the question of the necessity for maintaining at Calcutta, as well as at Bombay, the existing facilities for the coinage of imported silver." This Resolution has also been specially referred to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of Bengal, and has been published in the *Gazette of India* with the view of eliciting the opinions of any persons interested, who may desire to lay their views before the Government of India.

SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

THERE is a possibility, says the *Madras Times*, of Madras being visited by a Chinese squadron, consisting of four men of war and a first class torpedo boat under the command of Admiral Lang, of the Chinese Imperial Navy. The squadron was to have rendezvoused at Portsmouth on its way to China about the end of August last; and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs being desirous that assistance should be afforded and civility shewn to it in the event of its visit to any Indian ports, and His Excellency the Viceroy having communicated that desire to the Government of Madras, His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered the Port Officer, Madras, and the Collectors of Coast Districts, should the squadron visit any Madras ports, to show due attention to the officer commanding, and render him any assistance which he may require.

IT is painfully clear that the condition of the frontier is very dangerous, says the *Saturday Review*. 'The incidents of the last few months have mainly wrought the people and the officials on both sides into an angry, and even a pugnacious, frame of mind. Frenchmen, or French boys, come over to the German side and shout offensive things, or even put up insulting placards. At all times they seem to be inclined, as the unlucky shooting party at Raon-sur-Plaine apparently were, to go as near the German frontier as they can, and airily express a fine contempt. On the other side of the line the German officials of all kinds seem to be in a state of rather dull and sulky ill-humour—much annoyed by the lively gentlemen opposite, and even considerably pestered by poachers and smugglers. In the minds of many Kaufmanns there is doubtless a longing wish to catch the "Blitz Franzosen," as Frederick William called them, in the wrong and give them a lesson. With both parties in this humour incidents are tolerably certain to occur. Whether they are to lead to really serious consequences depends on the confidence to believe that such a state of tension can last much longer without leading to an explosion.'

THE *Englishman* writes:—'The announcement made in our issue of the 28th ultimo, that the substantive vacancy in the Board of Revenue caused by Mr. Cockerell's retirement would be filled by the appointment of Mr. Halliday, seems to stand in need of correction. The fact is, we understand, that as soon as Mr. Cockerell's intention of retiring became known Mr. Peacock telegraphed from England, intimating his wish to take up the appointment, which had been promised to him by Sir Rivers Thompson. Mr. Peacock's stay at the Board will, however, be of comparatively short duration, as he has expressed his desire to take furlough for a long term at the beginning of next hot weather. His place at the Board will then be taken by Mr. Halliday, who will also officiate during Mr. Peacock's deputation to the Public Service Commission. Existing arrangements, therefore, will be disturbed only for the short period intervening between the breaking up of the Public Service Commission and the commencement of the hot weather.'

THE INDAIN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 8*th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Action of Electric currents on each other. The Action of the Magnet on Electric currents.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on *Wednesday*, the 9*th Inst.* at 4 P. M.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry for LADIES, under Badu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 10*th Inst.*, at 4. P. M.

Subject: Lead.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 10*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Barometers.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday* the 11*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Sulphur group of Elements.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the 12*th Inst.* at 4 P. M.

Junior Class, *Subject*: Silver and Mercurous Salts.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 5th, 1887. *Honorary Secretary*.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

PANDIT THAKURDASA CHUDAMANI.

THE life of a Bengali Pandit, like that of a hermit, affords little material of interest for a biographer. It is so monotonous, so incidentless, so homely, that what may be said of one pandit, may be of scores. It is wanting in that vicissitude of event and circumstance which brings out individuality, in that something which stands between daily toil on the one hand, and eating and sleeping on the other to give to each individual his differentia. The highest type of a hermit is Sakya Buddha, and even the overflowing literary fertility of his disciples failed to make any thing of his life from the date of his first preaching at Benares to the day of his death. What they said may be repeated, *mutatis mutandis*, about Chaitanya and other renowned hermits. The only thing of interest in the lives of hermits was their constant peregrinations, but in the case of a Bengali pandit of the house-holder class even this incident is wanting. Renowned scholars like Gangesa and Jagannath Tarkapanchanana have left no detail of their lives for future generations. Such is, likewise, the case with the profound scholar whose name heads this article. Born in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and occupying a foremost position among the Sanskritists of Bengal for about the same period which is assigned as the span of human life in the Bible, he died last week at Benares, without leaving any thing to preserve his memory even among his descendants. He was descended from a line of distinguished pandits who had made Sanskrit learning their only avocation for gen rations, and inherited to the full their training and bent of mind, and shed a lustre on the literary reputation of his birth-place, the little village of Narit, in the Howrah District. The subject in which he graduated himself was Nyaya, but his acquirements in other branches of Sanskrit learning were by no means mediocre. His knowledge of Sanskrit grammar was profound, and in law and Smriti, he was looked upon as the highest authority. In connexion with his special subject of Nyaya, however, which had engaged his attention at College, he had deeply studied the Vedanta and the Sankhya systems of philosophy to perfection, and the highest pandits of his time treated him with profound veneration. The subject to which he paid his greatest attention was Astrology, and his proficiency in it was unrivalled. In the present day we may laugh at a science founded on insufficient data and hasty generalizations, and which in its ultimate effects is mischievous; but it has always held a high place in the estimation of mankind in all parts of the earth; and we cannot, therefore, find fault with the late pandit, for having been able to reconcile his logical subtlety with his belief in Astrology. Anyhow his calculations and prognostications always commanded implicit belief and, what is more, were generally held to be correct. It is said that in calculating the duration of man's life he never failed, and his prognostications always proved true. Many are the instances which have been brought to our notice of the dates foretold by him of the coming death of some noted persons having been verified. We do not think it worth our while to repeat them here. We may note, however, that five years ago, one of his pupils, happening to see his horoscope, put into it a memorandum, saying that the good pandit would depart from this world on the fifth month after completing his ninety-third year, and that he would die of a disease which would afflict him for three months. This memorandum has just been discovered, and it has been verified to the letter. The good pandit possessed another qualification of great merit, and that was a thorough knowledge in the science of Hindu music. We use the word science deliberately, for we refer to what in India is called *Sangita Sastra* in contradistinction to practical proficiency in singing and music. He had made a regular study of the subject, and was thoroughly conversant with the nature, character and peculiarities of the various modes and styles, and the regulation of time in regard to them, and the most proficient songsters of his time recognised in him a perfect master, whose verdict they received with profound respect. Nor was he content with these varied qualifications. His body was as active as his mind. He was greatly attached to athletic exercises. In youth and early manhood he was foremost among the boys of his village in wrestling and in the game of *kapati*, and in maturer years he devoted much time to dice, chess and cards, in all which he held his own against all odds. His enthusiasm, we are told, was so great in this respect that he often forgot his meal time in the pursuit of a game. We need hardly say that he never played for money; it was only the excitement of game that he sought and enjoyed.

Immediately after the completion of his college course, he established a college (*tole*) in the neighbourhood of his native village, and there brought together a large class, and his pupils latterly numbered from 50 to 70. All these he fed and clothed and taught at his own expense, following the example of his ancestors who were, as stated above, for many generations heads of large *toles*. Never seeking money he amassed a fortune; but the presents he received were large, particularly since he removed his *tole* to Hathibagan in this city. Unswervingly faithful to the religion he professed, when he felt the hand of time pressing heavily on him, he retired to Benares and there he has now yielded up his soul to his Maker. It is gratifying to add that he has left behind in his nephew, Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., a successor who is so well qualified to sustain the literary reputation of a renowned race of scholars.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

THE Government of India have, in a recently-published Resolution, reviewed the Reports on the administration of the jails in the several provinces of British India for the past year. It has hitherto been the practice of the Home Department to review the various Provincial Jail Reports separately, and to convey to each of the Governments in a separate letter the observations of the Governor-General in Council on the results of the year's administration. But that practice has been abandoned and it has been decided to review all the Provincial Jail Reports together, in order that the jail administration of one Province may be compared with that of another, and the lessons which Provincial experience teaches may be made the most of. There can be no doubt that the change now introduced is a move in the right direction. It appears that the total number of jails for the accommodation of prisoners in British India, including lock-ups, in 1886, was 748. At the end of 1885, there were 75,133 prisoners of all classes in the jails, of whom 68,647 were convicts. The admissions of all kinds were 13,969 in excess of those for 1885; while the convicts admitted in 1886 exceeded those admitted in the previous year by 6,634. The increase in the number of convicts admitted occurred in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and in the three Chief Commissionerships of Burma, Assam and Coorg. There was a decrease in Madras, Bengal and Behar. The increase in Burma was, of course, the result of the disturbances in that Province, while the same cause also accounts for a portion of the increase in Indian Jails, to which 126 Burmese convicts were transported during the year. Of the 6,634 convicts who entered Jails last year in excess of those admitted in 1885, no less than 5,139 were under sentence of terms of imprisonment varying from one month to a year. The statistics regarding the nationality and religion of the convicts admitted into Jail during the year show that the number of European convicts increased from 690 to 899, and of Eurasians from 190 to 219. These, together with 1,061 natives, were followers of the Christian religion. The proportion of convicts per 10,000 of the population according to creed was for Mahomedans 8.8 per cent; for Hindus 6.3 per cent, and for Buddhists and Jainas 33.5 per cent. The figures relating to Jainas and Buddhists have, of course, been swelled by the large number of convicts received from Burma. There was a satisfactory decline in the number of juvenile offenders, and the proportion borne by convicts whose age did not exceed 16 to the total number of convicts admitted was 1.5. The decrease was most noticeable in Madras and Bengal. Of the convicts admitted into jail during the year, 11,661 had been previously convicted once, 3,375 twice, and 2,557 more than twice.

The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days during the past year was 65,810; but of these 60,566 prisoners were on the average available for labour, the remainder being sick, or convalescent, or infirm. The revised rules regulating the employment of convicts were in force for a portion only of the year under review; and the arrangements under which the public consuming departments will receive their supplies of certain articles from the jails have not as yet been matured. We observe that the number of convicts employed as prison officers rose by 5.21 per cent. At the Jail conference which met in Calcutta in 1877 under the presidency of Mr. W. B. Jones, one of the members -Dr. Henderson, raised some objections to the employment of convicts in enforcing discipline; but Dr. Henderson's views were not accepted by his colleagues. The majority of the conference recommended the employment of convicts as prison warders on the ground that the system had a great reformatory value in teaching respect and self-control, and caused saving of expenditure. The Government of India concurred in the opinion of the majority and have since seen no reason to regret its decision. The resolution before us says:—"Indeed the special reports which have been called for by the Government of India from local Governments and Administrations are universally favourable to the maintenance of the present system. An objection has recently been taken to the system on the ground that the arguments which have in England prevailed against it are founded on the facts of human nature, and must therefore be applicable to India; and that it affords a means of inter-communication most favourable to corruption, demoralization and the spread of crime. It may be admitted that the system is open to objection in theory, but under the peculiar circumstances of Indian Jails, it works successfully in practice." We agree. The fact that a particular measure has been condemned in England does not necessarily prove that it is unsuited to India. Indeed, the importation of Western institutions into this country without regard to its circumstances has often been productive of incalculable mischief. In judging of the merits of any administrative measure, we should consider, not how it looks on paper, but how it works in practice.

We now come to the most important part of the Resolution under notice, namely that which deals with the record of the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in jails during the year. We see that the total number of offences recorded rose from 82,115 to 84,046; but the number of offences punished by the Criminal Courts fell from 302 to 237. The number of breaches of Jail rules relating to work rose from 42,587 to 45,829, of which nearly one-half occurred in Bengal. It will be remembered that the Government of Bengal, in reviewing the Jail Report for 1886, remarked that if the Bengal system errs on the side of over-registration of offences, the Jail administrations of England and Ireland are still more liable to the charge. But the Government of India pertinently observe that the Bengal Government have conveniently ignored the fact that there is an essential distinction between the character of the criminals respectively confined in the jails of India and in those of the United Kingdom. It will be remembered that we pointed out this distinction in noticing the Bengal Jail Report for 1886. The convict prisons in the United Kingdom contain, as a rule, only hardened offenders. In the case of English local prisons the number of habitual criminals is about 50 per cent. and in the case of Irish local prisons about *55 per cent.*; whereas in Indian Jails in 1886, only 11·72

per cent were identified as having been previously convicted. No comparison is, therefore, possible between the United Kingdom and Bengal in this respect. As regards the punishments inflicted for jail offences, we find a decrease in the number of cases of solitary confinement and reduced diet, and the number of corporal punishments fell from 3,498 in 1884 to 3,094 in 1886, though there was a slight increase over the number inflicted in 1885. We note that since the attention of the Bengal Government was drawn to the subject of Jail punishments, the number of such punishments fell from 56,558 in 1884 to 40,504 in 1886. The Government of India remark that a fall of 30 per cent. in two years, when considered in conjunction with an improvement in discipline, "affords strong ground for the belief that punishments have been unnecessarily inflicted in the Bengal Jails; and that there exists in the jails of that province a tendency on the part of the establishment to interfere unnecessarily and be somewhat overbearing in their dealings, with the prisoners. The Governor-General in Council cil will now dismiss this portion of the subject with the remark that although he willingly recognises the many excellent points which characterise the administration of Bengal jails, he has no longer any doubt that the system of inflicting punishment in them stands in need of improvement and closer approximation to that in force in other provinces." The perfect justice of this remark cannot for an instant be questioned. The aggregate number of deaths in the Indian jails in 1886 was 2,530 as compared with 2,670 in 1885, and this figure represents a ratio of 33·3 per mille as compared with 36·2 per mille in 1885. The decrease in the mortality among convicts during the past year is satisfactory. An examination of the Provincial Jail Reports for 1886 has, we are glad to observe, convinced the Government of India of the necessity for effecting improvement in the conditions of jail life, with the object of ensuring greater uniformity and considerateness in the methods devised to preserve discipline, and of diminishing the sickness and mortality which now occur within the jails. The Supreme Government had earnestly commended these objects to all Local Governments and Administrations, and calls the particular attention of the Bengal authorities to the subject of punishments inflicted on convicts. We hope the matter will occupy Sir Steuart Bayley's careful and attentive consideration.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The *Pioneer* has done an important public service by showing up the oppressions and hardships which Forest administration has inflicted on the agricultural classes residing near the forests. Forest conservancy has summarily deprived these poor people of certain rights and privileges which they had from time immemorial enjoyed. The matter has not received much public attention for the simple reason that the forests, in the language used by the writer in the *Pioneer*, "are hidden away among inaccessible mountains, or in thinly-peopled valleys, and the world is practically ignorant of their existence." The writer then goes on to say:—"Thousands of agriculturists and herdsmen, it is true, whose lands adjoin or whose sheep and cattle graze in the forests, know full well that the Department exists, and that it habitually restrains or interferes with the exercise of what they consider their rights or privileges. But these men are dumb to the public. They scarcely know that they are really wronged, or whether the worries and exactions of which they are conscious are not part of the benevolent designs of the mysterious entity known as the *Sirkar*." The fact that these poor people are voiceless and cannot make themselves heard does not lessen the gravity of the case. They feel acutely the wrong done to them; but they are helpless and suffer in silence.

The writer in the *Pioneer*, fresh from a tour among forest villages and indignant at the tales of oppression poured into his ears, has come forward to show how forest administration actually affects the people. He explains lucidly the true meanings of such innocent and apparently inoffensive measures as "fire protection," "closure," "grazing-regulations." But these terms with which the Forest Department cloaks its operations contain many bitter tales of forest wrong, and are destructive of village rights. Fire-protection means the exclusion of cattle from the forests where they have from time immemorial been allowed to graze, and the prohibition of the custom of leaving the uneatable grass, in order that eatable sorts may take its place. Closure means the exclusion, for a number of years, and sometimes for ever, of man and beast from a forest block. Grazing-regulations denote rules for the pasturage of cattle which afford unlimited opportunities for extortion to the underlings of the Forest Department. Fuel and timber regulations are rules which prevent the villagers from supplying themselves from the adjoining forest with the dry wood and fuel which they need for household use. These explanations clearly show the extent of the wrong which forest administration, as now conducted, is doing to the agricultural population. We are quite alive to the advantages of forest conservancy, and we are free to admit that the denudation of forests has done incalculable mischief in this country. But at the same time we must say that the way in which the Forest Department is now managed is destructive of village rights, and inflicts an amount of hardship on the agricultural classes of which it is difficult to form an adequate conception. Of course, the villagers cannot be allowed to do what they like with the forests; but that is no reason why they should be summarily deprived of the privileges which they have enjoyed from time immemorial of grazing their cattle in the forests and collecting some articles of forest produce. That these privileges have been unnecessarily fettered and cut down cannot be denied. The writer in the *Pioneer* says:—"There is much evidence to the effect that the Forest underlings are corrupt, and when not corrupt are tyrannical; and that in their anxiety to provide for the future and to make revenue in the present the Department hoards up produce which it does not really want and cannot departmentally dispose of. The Department, in short, is unnecessarily illiberal in its dealings with the agricultural population with which it comes into contact. It looks upon the forests as its absolute property, and its great ambition is to turn everything contained in them into money. It hates free grants of wood, or the poor woman's privileged bundle of sticks, or her ewe lamb that may graze at low rates in the forest. This attitude is partly fostered by the general tendency of Government to require Subordinate Departments to justify their existence by increasing their receipts, and partly by the natural strivings of the spirit of departmentalism. But the true policy is to interfere as little as is compatible with forest conservancy with well-established agricultural customs in respect of forest produce, to carry the people with forest management, and to endeavour to utilise the forest to the fullest extent even though direct money-returns are not thereby attainable. It is expecting too much from any department to hope that it will spontaneously adopt this role of abnegation. The Government must prescribe the policy to it and must insist that professional aspirations should occasionally give way to more general considerations."

We need hardly state that we fully subscribe to every word in the passage we quoted above. In a country like India where more than three-fourths of the population absolutely depend upon agriculture for their means of subsistence, the importance of carrying out the policy suggested by the *Pioneer*, cannot be overrated. The exclusion of cattle from the forests where they have always been allowed to graze in the very months of the year when fodder outside the forests is very scarce, is a most serious injury to an agricultural people. Then the rules which prevent the villagers from supplying themselves from the adjoining forest with the dry wood and fuel which they need for household use, are calculated to diminish the productive powers of the land. It is notorious that the Indian cultivator cannot afford to manure his fields properly, and the consequence is that the soil is soon exhausted. He is obliged to burn the cow-dung which should go to his land to renew its fertility. This state of things has been greatly aggravated by the fuel and timber regulations of the Forest Department which have deprived agricultural classes of the right of collecting dry wood from adjoining forests. It is high time that the matter should receive the careful consideration of the Government. We are glad to find that Sir Alfred Lyall has taken a sound view of the question. In reviewing the Forest Administration Report for the past year, His Honor observes:—"The existence of such privileges no doubt adversely affects the actual money receipts of the circles. But it has to be remembered that outside purchasers would probably not be forthcoming for much of the dead wood, under-sized trees, grass and grazing that form the produce which the villagers from time immemorial have drawn from the forests without restriction. Nor should it be overlooked that the stability of villages on the outskirts of the forest and their ability to pay the land revenue assessed on the village lands often depend materially on their obtaining grazing, wood and minor produce from the adjoining forests. The crops suffer from the depredations of wild animals sheltered by the forests, the villagers themselves struggle with malarious fever and other incommodities produced or aggravated by strictly preserved wood-lands, and any sudden tightening of the conditions which have hitherto regulated agriculture in such localities, is not unlikely to result in the impoverishment or extinction of industrious communities." It is the bounden duty of Government to adjust the operations of the Forest Department to the conditions of agriculture and pasturage existing in the country. When Lord Reay appointed a Commission to enquire into the working of the Forest regulations in the Tanna district, we strongly urged that a similar enquiry ought to be instituted in every province of the Empire. We are still of the same opinion. It is a fact that people residing near the forest tracts have actually emigrated into the adjacent Natives States, in order to escape the oppressions of the Forest Department.

THE ATOMIC PHILOSOPHY OF THE HINDUS.

Among the several pandits who in Bengal earned the high literary title of Mahamahopadhyaya at the Jubilee celebration the one for whose profound scholarship we have always cherished high veneration was Professor Chandrakanta Tarkalankar. They did honor to themselves who recommended him to Government for that mark of recognition. Born and brought up at Sherpur, in Mymensingh, he has none of the smartness, gloss, and flash of the pandits of the city. He knows no assumption of dignity and display of learning. Gentle as a child, shy by nature, and economic in his speech, he can nowhere produce an impression. He has, however, that in him which few of our pandits can boast of—a thorough mastery over the ancient classics of our native land, and those who know it cannot fail to evince for him every mark of respect. His profession is the discrimination of the higher branches of Sanskrit literature. He owned a *tole* for many years, and is now employed as a professor in the Sanskrit College of Calcutta; but this occupation never satisfied his mind. His ambition has always been to contribute to the elucidation of Sanskrit learning by writing learned dissertations, and many are the works which have emanated from his prolific pen. Some years ago he published an exegesis of the Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, which compares well with the best works of its class published by mediæval authors. It displays a thorough knowledge of and perfect mastery over the Smriti Literature of the Brahmans. Some people complained of its prolixity, but we replace that word by *fullness*, which we consider the most appropriate term to use, and it converts the complaint into praise. Soon after that work he brought out an epic poem which presented in manuscript would have passed for a fragment of some ancient poet whose writings cast such a halo on Sanskrit Literature. He has just published a book which is likely to put its mark upon the year. It is an exegesis on the aphorisms of Kanada on the *Vaiseshika* or

Atomic philosophy of the Hindus. The school of Kanada is older than the Nyaya, which is obviously an amplification of the rudimentary principles taught in the Vaiseshika. It is probably also older than the Sankhya and certainly so as regards the aphorisms of that school in which it has been cited. It is older too than the Mahabharata where it is likewise several times mentioned. It is indeed so old that even the proper name of its author is now lost. He was a descendant of the renowned sage Kasyapa, and is sometimes named Káśyapa, (the first *a* being lengthened). The doctrine he inculcated about primary atoms as the sole cause of the universe, though now so highly ascendant in Europe among the foremost of our scientists, was evidently received with an ill grace in the primitive times he lived. The idea then of resolving every thing, sentient and nonsentient, to atoms was quite repulsive, and his enemies or rivals were not slow in ridiculing the system by calling it "the science of an owl"—of one who could not see in broad daylight (*Aulukya darsana*), and this name occurs in the Mahabharata. Others, more daring, nicknamed the author by calling him *Kanada*, or "the eater of atoms," a synonym of which is *Kanabhuk* Respect for the author in later days has raised him to the rank of a saint, a Muni, or a Maharshi, but the nicknames still stick to him and they are the only names by which he is now known. Attempts have been made by mediœval exegetes to explain away the names so as to convert the ridicule into praise, but with indifferent success. It may be inferred from these circumstances that the system soon fell into disrepute, and busy with the transcendentalisms of the Nyaya and the Vedanta, our metaphysicians devoted scant attention to it: none taught it in the *toles* of the country. This is evident from the fact that, though acknowledged to be one of the six leading systems of philosophy, the Vaiseshika never had a regular formal Bhashya or commentary, as the other systems have. Some fancy the *Padartha-dharma-sangraha* of Prasastapada Acharya is such a comment, but its very name, *sangraha* or 'digest', shows that such is not the case, and Udayana Acharya, in his gloss on that work, expressly declares it is not. The *Upaskara* of Sankara Misra is avowedly a gloss only, and so is the *Vivriti* of the late Professor Jayanarayana Tarkapanchanana. Under these circumstances the new work of Professor Chandrakanta Tarkalankara may be looked upon as supplying a want, and the learning and thorough mastery of the subject which have been brought to bear upon it, and the manner in which the task has been accomplished, make the book one of special value to the students of Sanskrit philosophy.

It would be quite out of place to attempt here an analysis of the work, but it is necessary to point out how it bears any relation to the atomic theory of the present day. Kanada reckons the subject of his work under six categories, *viz.*, matter, quality, action, generality, speciality, and intimate relation; and the first, matter, *dravya*, he says, is the receptacle in intimate relation to action and quality. He then classifies all matter under 9 heads, viz., solid, fluid, heat, air, ether, time, sides, soul and mind. The English equivalents we use are very misleading, and make the whole system appear ridiculous, but we cannot afford space to reproduce the definitions of the terms to remove their inconsistencies; our object here is to point out that according to our author, "soul (*atma*) is a receptacle of the quality of sentience," (*chaitanyasraya atma*); it is matter in a peculiar shape as is the mind, and not distinct from it, even as modern materialists hold life and sentience to be the results of matter in action. Of course this is gross materialism, and hence it is that the system has found so little favor in this country. It is nevertheless one which to the historians of philosophy is full of interest.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and party left Simla on Thursday last.

RUSSIAN securities in Berlin are steadily falling, owing to distrust of the Czar's European policy.

THE Mandalay correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphs that there are numerous signs of the province of Burma getting 'unsettled' again.

THE plan of obtaining all our supplies of horses for the army from Australia has, after a protracted trial, proved not to be so sound as was at first imagined, and an idea now prevails that we should revert to the Cape of Good Hope. A batch of a hundred horses is about to be imported from the latter place by way of trial. Would that the Government could see their way to reopening the old studs in the country.

THE Nawab of Rampur has proposed to present all the old coins in his treasury to the Lucknow Museum. Considering that the Nawabi is not of a very old date, the collection is not likely to be of any great numismatic value. The collection of the late Sir Edward Clive, which is now in the market, is what India should try to purchase. It is the richest private collection, next only to that of General Alexander Cunningham. Could not the Indian Museum authorities, or those of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, buy it?

A NEW invention to the fore. "The Muir Mills Company of Cawnpur have invented a form of tent, which," says the Allahabad print, "can be worn *as a great coat*, the tent-pegs fitting into the tails and converging in the attitude of a campstool when the wearer sits down." Commenting on this, our contemporary waxes waggish, as well he may, and says: "it is difficult to imagine a plan which combines economy, healthy exercise, and rapidity of mobilization in a higher degree. As the tents will be of service as coats, a certain sum might be deducted from the travelling allowance bill of the wearers as hire for their use 'for private purposes.'"

THE *Pioneer* thus attempts to take the wind out of the sails of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika in re* the Bhupal Agency. "The Mussalman population does not seem to have been much disturbed by the ravings of the Bengali Press, about the wrongs which Her Highness is supposed to have endured." Neat that, certainly; but we have a curious side-light in the remark that "litigation has increased at a pace that would be formidable if it were not abnormal."

THE *Pioneer* of the 29th ultimo has a scathing leader on Miss Cobbe's scheme for a home for Hindu Widows. Its inadequacy is thus exposed: "If some one proposed, when there might be danger of excessive rain, to set out a large tub with the view of catching it, Miss Cobbe would hardly think that idea as calculated to lighten the vast load of water entailed on the country by this abominable downpour." The advocates of the scheme are likened to "people who endeavour to pick with little implements ludicrously disproportioned to the work at the stupendous foundations of the great and ancient faith held by most of the inhabitants of this country." The bad taste displayed by Miss Cobbe is thus condemned: "At the heads of the Hindus, whom she wants to persuade into reforming a social and domestic custom very deeply seated in the traditions of a highly conservative people, she hurls the phrase "abominable superstition," and hopes that Indian society, under the influences of the scheme she favours, may be leavened with Christian tsentiment.. That is not the way to deal with he situation before us, partly because, even when people are victims of an 'abominable superstition,' bad tactics are employed by the reformer who begins by telling them so in rude terms; and, secondly, because unfortunately nothing can be more futile in connection with any attempt to reform Hindu ideas than the representation of such reform as desirable, because it is dictated by Christianity." It should be noticed, however, that both Miss Cobbe and Rama Bai are fully aware of the inadequacy of the means they propose for the end they *profess* to favour. They know well that they can do nothing appreciable for Hindu widows, and they seek to do nothing of the kind by any practical means. It is obvious that the immediate object of Miss Cobbe is reputation for benevolence and sympathy, and that of Rama Bai a provision for her declining years, and for those purposes the measures adopted are just what would be most effective.

WE have been requested to announce that at a recent meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the following gentlemen have been elected 'delegates' to represent the Chamber, at the third National Congress, to be held at Madras, at the end of December next:—Babus Mohesh Chandra Chowdhury, Juggennath Khunnah, Sita Nath Roy, Kanai Lall Khan, and R. D. Mehta, Esqr.

THE Life and Teachings of Keshub Chunder Sen. By P. C. Muzoomdar:—Babu P. C. Muzoomdar's work is worthy of his great subject. He has given a true sketch of the life and work of the late Bramha leader. Every page of the book bears evidence of the author's deep admiration and affection for Keshub Chunder Sen, who was not only his spiritual leader but also a near relation; but we have not been able to detect a single sentence in which he has allowed his feelings to get the better of his judgment, or to give a false coloring to those incidents in the life of Keshub Chunder Sen which not a few regard as dark spots in his career. From beginning to end the correctness of the dilineation is unassailable, and the execution admirable. The author rightly begins by saying that an Indian cannot be justly appreciated unless the environments amidst which he worked are fully taken into account. He, therefore, gives a rapid sketch of the progress of native society since the foundation of the old Hindu College, and of the intolerance of orthodox religious observances, and of all social discipline which English education brought with it. The author's remarks on this head appear to us to be rather sweeping, and they should certainly have been confined to a section only of the 'educated' Young Bengal of this city. His account of the Sen family and of Ram Comul Sen, the founder of the family, must be very interesting to all to whom it is new, and not less so is the account of the early life and training of Keshub himself, interspersed as it is with a number of characteristic anecdotes. We will not accompany the author in his account of the development of the religious emotions of Keshub Chunder Sen or of his missionary labours here and abroad. The author has drawn largely, on the subject of Keshub's spiritual advancement, from something like a spiritual autobiography which the Bramha leader has left behind him and which he called the "*Jeeban Ved.*" We have no intention of finding fault with the author of the work before us, but we are bound to say that after having carefully read the work and the extracts from the "Jeeban Ved" appended to the work, we have failed to realise the distinctive character of Keshub's faith, or of his "New Religion", or "New Dispensation." It appears to us that the faith as pictured in the work consists of a body of stray rules of morality, common to all religions, too trite and flat to have a permanent hold as a religious creed upon any community, and therefore too indefinite to be the expected "faith of the future." The book before us affords the most conclusive evidence of this New Dispensation having failed to unite its votaries together by a common tie, and that there was not only a rupture between the old Bramha Samaj and the new Somaj but that there have constantly been schisms and conflict of opinion on material points in the ranks of the Progressive Bramhas themselves. The case has become worse since Keshub's death. The Bramhas have since, as the author truly tells us, "shown signs of almost hopeless disunion."

WE have been requested to publish the following, and we do so with great pleasure :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—On the 1st of January of this year you were good enough to publish a letter in which I appealed to Members of the National Association and to all others interested in its work "to join me in making some special effort to commemorate Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, and at the same time to benefit those Indian women in whose welfare the Queen takes so great and personal an interest."

It is unnecessary for me to repeat the arrangements made to carry out this suggestion; but now that the collection is closed, I shall be glad if you will allow me, through the columns of your paper, to inform those who interested themselves in the matter, of the success of the effort made, and to give a few particulars with regard to the sums collected. On the 15th of October, on which day we were obliged to close the list of "Jubilee" subscriptions and donations, we had received Rs. 4,78,465 in India, and £1,770 in England. Our Jubilee collection therefore exceeds five lakhs.

Of this sum 3¼ lakhs were received in large donations, the remainder being the aggregate of smaller subscriptions on cards. Most of the Branches of the Association took an active part in this collection, and Rs 75,925 has been paid over to them according to the rules laid down in my letter of the 1st of January.

To all donors of large sums and to the collectors of smaller ones I have sent receipts, and I have, therefore in some way, been able to acknowledge their kindness, and to express my appreciation of their generosity. I have, however, still to thank the tens of thousands of persons whose subscriptions ranging from one anna to Rs. 100, have so greatly swelled this Jubilee collection and whose gifts, appearing on other people's cards, have as yet received no personal recognition. I take this opportunity of doing so most heartily.

The list of donors and collectors is now being prepared for transmission to the Queen-Empress, and the same list with address forwarded to Her Majesty, will, for the information of subscribers, be published in the Report of the National Association in January 1888. And here I must add that although this letter refers only to the "Jubilee collection" and to the money which has actually passed through my hands, it would be incomplete did it not contain at least a passing allusion to the well-directed efforts and to the large sums which are being spent in various parts of India upon Female Hospitals, and other works in connection with the National Association and in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee. Her Majesty's attention will be drawn to these, and detailed accounts of them will also appear in the Annual Report.

The system of collection by cards inaugurated on this occasion has certainly been successful. It has proved that vast numbers of persons are interesting themselves in the work of the Association, and it has shown that by a very simple organisation, a lakh and-a-half can be collected in small sums such as thousands of persons are both able and willing to give. I hope, therefore, to continue it for the benefit of the Central Fund, though I cannot after this year undertake to receive money for the Branches.

The Central Committee have now been enabled to invest the five lakhs which they were anxious to lay by as an Endowment Fund. The Branches are likewise endeavouring to invest money so as to ensure the continuity of the work of the National Association. We trust, therefore, that although the next year affords no special occasion for liberality, the progress already made in carrying out the objects of the Association and the assurance of stability given to it by the possession of a certain, though a comparatively small, income will encourage all who are interested in the welfare of the women of India to make still further efforts on their behalf and to give us the means of more quickly relieving their sufferings and of supplying them with the medical aid which they greatly need.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
HARRIOT DUFFERIN,
Lady President,
National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India
Viceregal Lodge, Simla, October 25, 1889.

THE government of Bengal was not quite so successful in its litigations last year as it is acustomed to be. The Kidderpore dock scheme, which entailed large acquisition of land, led to a considerable increase of its law suits. For some reasons which the Report of the Legal affairs of the Government for the past year does not seek to explain, the lower Courts seemed to be more favourable to the claims of Government than the upper ones. In the High Court, for example, for thirty cases that it won, the Government had to lose 72 cases. The explanation of Mr. Allen, the Legal Remembrancer, is that "sixty six enhancements of rent-suits from Mariunaggar, in the district of Mozufferpore, were decided against the Government in two special appellate decisions, each governing a number of cases." But the explauation is rightly enough not acceptable to Sir Steuart Bayley, who thinks that "in many of the cases the Government had no reasonable grounds to go upon," and he very rightly observes, therefore, that "such cases should not have been taken into or defended in Court." The Legal Remembrancer has been asked to 'report specially on this point,' and the attention of the Revenue Department will, it is said, 'also be called to the matter.' The success of the Government in the Court of Wards suits also seems to be of the same doubtful nature. 310 cases were lost last year whereas the figure for the previous years was only 158. Even in cases which were decreed in favour of the Government the percentage of actual realisation is extremely low. This the Government naturally regards as a hardship, for in cases decreed against it, it has to pay to the last pice. This is always the case when the rich and the poor fight in courts of law. The means suggested for the removal of this hardship is a questionable one. It is proposed to offer a premium in the shape of paying the Nazir and his department a certain percentage, upon what they are able to realize on the decrees in favour of Government. While the results may be no better than what they happen now to be, undue premium will have been set upon corruption and oppression. It is to be expected that this device will not go beyond the stage of suggestion.

THE Bengal Government has published its resolution on the Report of the Lunatic Asylums under it in 1886. The total number of persons who were in confinement in all the asylums in the province, with the exception of the European Asylum at Bhowanipore, on the 1st January, 1886, was 955, of whom 757 were males and 198 females. The numbers of admissions and readmissions during the year were 200 and 18 respectively. Of those under treatment, 87 persons were discharged cured, 41 were transferred to the care of friends, 4 were discharged, and 85 died, leaving 956 persons in the asylums on the 31st December last. The daily average population was 963.9 against 939.62 in 1885. The percentage of recoveries, calculated on the daily average strength, was 9.02 against 9.89 in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics in the asylums on the 1st January, 1886, was 387, of whom 349 were males and 38 females. During the year there were 81 new admissions and 12 re-admissions; 60 persons were discharged or transferred, and 23 died, leaving 397 in the asylums at the close of the year. This number is the highest on record within the past decade. The Superintendent of the Dullunda Asylum referring to the increase in the number of criminal lunatics in that institution, remarks that "the increase in the criminal population is due to the necessity of retaining a prisoner in the institution after he has been declared sane longer than is the case with the non-criminal." He concludes that while the non-criminals form, as it were, a floating population, the criminals are gradually, but surely, filling the asylums, and suggests the advisability of establishing a separate criminal asylum, as it is difficult to segregate, manage, or control criminal lunatics in an ordinary asylum. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals agrees in this view; but he does not think that the want of an asylum for criminal lunatics is so much a question of importance as separate accommodation for dangerous lunatics, or those whom it is found troublesome and difficult to mannage. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it would be advisable to have a separate asylum for criminal lunatics only, but the expense, both directly and indirectly, caused by transfers would be so large, that the proposition is one which cannot be entertained at present.

6

EVERY one must be sorely grieved to perceive how fast the health of the few sanitaria, that the North-Western Provinces were still left to boast of, is deteriorating. These sanitaria, Benares Allahabad, Lucknow, Mathura, Brindaban, and Agra for example have long been the favourite resorts of numerous pilgrims, tourists, sight-seers and invalids from Bengal and other parts of the country during the Poojah holidays in particular. But the sanitary character of almost all of them is being gradually lost. Fever and Cholera epidemics of the most fatal character visit the Provinces almost annually, and this year the state of affairs was such as to keep away many people who would otherwise have visited them. The fever and cholera mortality of June and July last was appalling. The returns of cholera mortality, however, during August exhibited a decline on the figures for June and July, but the deaths were still very unusually heavy. The Meerut Division, which had escaped comparatively easily before, was visited by the epidemic in its full severity, there being over 3,000 deaths in the Bulandshahar district and over 1,300 in Aligarh. The unfortunate Lucknow Division does not show very much abatement, Barabanki recording 2,600 deaths, Unao 1,500, and Lucknow over 1,600. Some half-a-dozen other districts have a mortality of above a thousand. The total number of deaths during the month was 30,780, as against 41,000 in July, and 50,000 in June. Fever, however, maintains its supremacy. During August, while 30,000 persons died in the Provinces from cholera, fever claimed no less than 95,000 victims. The prospect is gloomy indeed. It looks as if India is to have no rest till the whole of it is reduced to one big charnel-house. In this vast continent we shall have by and by not one place literally where the poor invalid may go to recruit his shattered health. Darjeeling, Mossourie, Muree and Nainital are for the rich and the *Shahib logues*. It used to be quite otherwise, however, in olden days when a change to Burdwan or Krishnagore would have given our fathers a renewed lease of life. But Malaria has changed all now and the evil is far from being confined to Bengal. It is only a few hilly stations on the Chord Line, Madhapore, Baidyanath and Kharmatar for example, that retain their sanitary prestige.

THE Committee of management of the Morris College, Nagpore, incurred the severe displeasure of their Chief Commissioner Mr. A. Mackenzie. They refused to fall in with his views about stopping the liberal curriculum of the College and converting it into a Technichal Institution. It would have been a pity if the Committee had not seen through the game, and had quietly acquiesced in the eradication of all liberal education from the Central Provinces. The Morris College is a *purely* private and independent institution founded and maintained by public subscriptions, and its committee of management have free and full liberty to deal with it in any manner they think consistent with the interests of the locality. It has indeed some municipal grant which the Allahabad paper advised, not long ago, Mr. Mackenzie to stop, by way of punishment and example to recalcitrant managers of private institutions. The threat, if carried out, would hardly affect the College, but would place the Central Provinces Government in any but a favourable light.

WHEN the Dhurmtolla market was wrested at an enormous cost to the tax-payers by Sir Stuart (then Mr.) Hogg from the late Babu Heeralal Seal for the better prosperity of his pet scheme—the New Municipal Market—the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, vehemently protested against such wanton and reckless waste of the rate-payers' money. He predicted that the Dhurmtollah market far from proving a profitable investment would prove a sore burden to the Justices. But his protest was unheeded, and he was maligned for his good services to the rate-payers. His prediction, however, has proved true to the letter, and now the successors of the defunct Justices find to their bitter cost that the sooner they can get rid of this white elephant of a market the better for them. They tried all possible devices, established

hotels and theatres on the premises, and opened them up by new broad streets at no mean outlay. But nothing would do, and they are now obliged to split up the property into 22 different lots, and to advertise it for sale by public auction. They cannot flatter themselves that the property will fetch anything like the original outlay on it and the subsequent expenses. The sale takes place to-day.

MR. BENJAMIN AITKEN has written an interesting little book of travel entitled 'the Foreign Peep-show.' The descriptions were written on the spot in the countries described, and must therefore be faithful. They are at any rate graphic and occasionally powerful, and give a good idea to idlers at home as to how things go on abroad. America, Japan and China have often been written about from the English standpoint. An attempt is made in this book to depict some of their features from the standpoint of an Anglo-Indian. Six of the papers have already appeared in the *Madras Christian Magazine*, and one has appeared in the *Indian Witness*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first class physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character has been admitted by the world of medcine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affection of the Throat and Larynx, especially in consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable lavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic., Dr. de Jongh,s Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quotrs, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lebel under wrapper, by all Chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consigness, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

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Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses.

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GOUT'S TAR SOLULTION is undubitably the best remedy for colds, Bronchitis and consumption.

When using it internally for colds, throat affeations, and diseases of the skin and bladder putar tablespoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose.

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Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever heat and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

1. Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal during the quarter ending the 30th June, 1887.
2. The Administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal from 1882-83 to 1886-87.
3. charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent Sea North of the quater.
4. Review of the Revenue Administration of the Province of Oudh for 1886.
5. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department. No. CCXXVI.—Report of the Political Administration of the Territories within the central India Agency for 1885-86.
6. Indian Meteorological Memoirs Vol. IV. Part II.
7. Ditto Vol. IV. Part III.
8. Meteoroligical observations for April, 1887.
9. Administration Report of the Meteorogolical Reporter to the Goverament of Bengal for 1886 87.
10. Annual Report on the Foreign Trade of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1887.
11. Report on the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1886.
12. Report by the Board of Revenue on the Revenue Administration of the N. W. P. for 1886.
13. Note on the Administration of the Stamp Department of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1886-87.
14. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1886 87.
15. Decision of the Punjab Government on Mr. Macauliffe's Appeal.
16. Report on the Administration of the Civil Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1886.
17. Report on the Nagpore Experimental Farm in the central Provinces for 1886 87.
18. Report on the Railborne Traffic of the central Provinces for 1886-87.
19. Report on the Vaccine Operations in the Central Provinces for 1886 87.
20. Report on the Excise Revenue of the central Provinces for 1886-87.
21. Report on Forest Administration in the central Provinces for 1886-87.
22. Report on Education in the central Provinces for 1886-87.
23. Report on the Police Administration of the Province of Assam for 1886.
24. Annual Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for 1886.
25. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Province of Assam for 1886-87.
26. Report of Inter-District Trade in Assam for 1886 87
27. Second Annual Report of the Bombay Presidency Association 1886.
28. Army Circulars, India, 1887.
29. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for three months, April to June 1887.
30. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for July, 1887.
31. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XX Part III. 1887.
32. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. LV. Part II. No. V. 1886.
33. Manual of Indian Paper Currency Notes, compiled by W. T. Pieray.
34. Evidence of J. B. Upshan before the public service commission.
35. Cook's Universal Tourist Budget for September 1887.
36. The Indian Magazine for August, 1887.
37. Ditto for September, 1887.
38. The Friend of China for October, 1887.
39. The National Magazine for September, 1887.
40. The Theosophist for September. 1887.
41. The Indian purity Trumpet for September, 1887.
42. The Voice of India for September, 1887.
43. Traill's Indian Diary for 1883.
44. Ditto Ditto Ditto, Vernacular Edition.
45. Kalpana, for Sravan and Bhadra, B.S. 1294.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*2nd November 1887.*

GENERAL,—Babu Nagendro Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Bogra, is transferred to Noakholly, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that District.

Babu Abinash Churn Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Diamond Harbour subdivision, 24-Pergunnahs district, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Babu Khettro Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs District, and is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour tub-division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Bsabu Abinash Churn Mullick, or until further orders.

Mr A P Pennell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Naraingunge, Dacca, is transferred to Nuddea, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr W Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to Dacca, and is appointed to have charge of the Naraingunge sub-division of that district.

Mr C Cuthbertson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Pubna, and is appointed to have charge of the Serajgunge sub-division of that district.

Babu Atal Behary Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Govindpore, Manbhum, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-six days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr H G Sharp, Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr H Savage is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H G Sharp, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Puri.

Mr D B Allen, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, acted as Magistrate and Collector of Gya from the 7th March to the 3rd April 1887, both days inclusive, and as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade for the 16th and 17th May 1887.

Mr H H Hearn, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Chittagong Hill Tracts district.

Babu Rajani Nath Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Netrokona sub-division of the Mymensingh district.

The orders of the 11th instant appointing Babu Chunder Narain Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, to have charge of the Netrokona subdivision of the Mymensingh district, and transferring Babu Kasi Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshedabad, to the Sudder Station of the Sonthal Pergunnahs district, are cancelled.

Mr R M Waller, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Nuddea, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Khulna, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr W M Clay, or until further orders.

Babu Tariny Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Babu Rakhal Dass Haldar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Baraset sub-division of the 24-Purgunnahs district.

The services of Babu Barhandeo Narain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darbhunga, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment on survey work in the Srinuggur Ward's Estate.

The order of the 17th instant, placing the services of Temporary Deputy Collector Babu Kustori Lall under the Revenue Department, is cancelled.

Mr E W Collin is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah.

Mr Collin is also allowed leave for fourteen days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr L'P Shirres is appointed to act, until further orders in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the Hughly, district on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at Goalundo, in the District of Furridpore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Moulvi Golam Mukdum and Babu Jadhub Chunder Bagchi.

Babu Rakhal Dass Haldar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Ashutosh Sirkar, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Rup Lall Dass of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate of the Suder Bench in the District of Dacca.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant Governor empowers Babu Burmeshwar Prosad, Temporary Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Bishenpore, in the district of Bankura, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs:—Babu Purna Chunder Mitter, Munsiff of Ramroygram, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed leave for two months, under section 134, chapter X of the civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th instant.

Advertisements.

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THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

JUBILEE COLLECTION 1887.

Abstract of money raised in India by the Central Committee.

Destination.	Donations.	Collecting Cards. Nos.	Collecting Cards. Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Central Committee	3,06,608 15 1	756	84,931 9 8	3,91,540 8 9	For Dhubri 2,851 11 9
Bengal Branch ...	2,570 12 0	327	15,570 0 0	18,140 12 0	„ Orissa 4,007 12 0 „ Chota Nagpur 1,995 2 9 „ Bengal 12,137 13 3
Berar Branch ...	...	193	3,254 5 0	3,254 5 0	
Bombay Branch ...	...	6	190 0 0	190 0 0	
Burma Branch. ...	...	15	4,904 11 0	4,904 11 0	
Central Provinces Branch. ...	1,837 13 0	233	4,899 15 4	6,737 12 4	For Nagpur 2,721 0 8 „ Jubbulpur 4,016 12 1
Madras Branch ...	...	11	1,566 4 0	1,566 4 0	„ Masulipatam 48 0 0 „ Madras 1,518 4 0
Mysore Branch ...	610 0 0	...	...	610 0 0	„ Coorg.
N. W. Provinces & Oudh Branch ...	19,538 1 0	428	25,053 5 9	44,591 6 9	For the Lucknow Training Institution for Nurses ... 2,288 0 0 „ the Allahabad Hospital Building Fund... 4,267 9 6 „ Cawnpur... 17,408 12 0 „ Moradabad 6,548 6 3 „ the N.W.P. & Oudh 14,078 11 0
Punjab Branch ...	1,418, 5 10	41	5,511 10 0	6,929 15 10	
TOTAL Rs....	3,32,583 14 11	2010	1,45,881 12 9	4,78,465 11 8	

Abstract of money raised in the United Kingdom.

Central Committee	£896 7 11	73	£866 19 8	£1,763 7 7	£ 35 for Indian Scholarships at the London School of Medicine for Women.
Bengal Branch ...	£ 7 10 0	...	...	£ 7 10 0	For Northern Behar.
TOTAL ...	£ 903 17 11	73	£ 866 19 8	1,770 17 7	

It is particularly requested that any one still holding unreceipted Jubilee Cards should return them either blank or otherwise (with the amount collected) to the Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Viceroy's Camp, India, at their earliest convenience.

A full list of Donors and Collectors will be given in the next Annual Report.

H. COOPER, A.D.C.,
Honorary Secretary.

Simla, 18th October 1887.

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ANNUAL REVENUE £880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

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Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	,,	0	10 0
Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	,,	0	7 0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

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Do. Pekoe	...	,,	0	6 0
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J. BELLAMY,
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